Name:

Directions: Highlight in your mini-chapter the information that you wrote in each blank. This will enable your teacher to spot-check the accuracy of your mini-chapter.

The civilization of ancient Greece lay on islands in and peninsulas that stick into the Mediterranean Sea. A peninsula is an area of land almost entirely surrounded by water. Small harbors throughout the area give protection for ships that dock there. Two of the large peninsulas on the Greek mainland are Peloponnesus and the Attica. The city-state of Sparta, Athens’ enemy, was on the large peninsula named the Peloponnesus. Crete and Rhodes are two large Greek islands in the Mediterranean Sea. The civilization of Minoa, named after King Minos, grew up on the island of Crete. And the early Greek civilization of Peloponnesus grew on the mainland of Greece.

Anthems were the most powerful city-state on Attica. This was where democracy was born. This is the form of government in which the citizens control their government by voting. This form of government was first started by Athenian Citizens. Later, during the Golden Age of Athens, the statesman particles expanded Athens’ democracy. In Athens, the citizens would gather in the jury to vote on laws. Pericles was responsible for building the Parthenon, which is a temple to the goddess Athena on top of the acropolis. Athena was the goddess of war and wisdom. The Acropolis was a high hill in the center of the city where citizens could go for protection when enemies attacked the city.

The city of Athens itself was named after the goddess Athena. The Greeks worshipped many other gods, including Dionysus—god of wine—and Zeus—the chief god, He is father of Athena. Every four years the Greeks would have the Olympic Games near Mt. Olympus, in order to entertain and please the gods and goddesses.